DTM AFGHANISTAN

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

KABUL SUMMARY RESULTS
ROUND 10 ▪ JAN – JUN 2020

Despite the prevailing need for more education facilities, existing education infrastructure, like this classroom in Shakar Dara district, is often targeted, leaving communities without essential education services. © IOM 2020

ABOUT DTM

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system that tracks and monitors displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on site or en route. For more information about DTM in Afghanistan, please visit www.displacement.iom.int/afghanistan.

In Afghanistan, DTM employs the Baseline Mobility Assessment tool, designed to track mobility, determine the population sizes and locations of forcibly displaced people, reasons for displacement, places of origin, displacement locations and times of displacement, including basic demographics, as well as vulnerabilities and priority needs. Data is collected at the settlement level, through key informant interviews, focus group discussions, and direct observations.

DTM enables IOM and its partners to deliver evidence-based, better targeted, mobility-sensitive and sustainable humanitarian assistance, reintegration, community stabilization and development programming.

5 TARGET POPULATIONS

Through the Baseline Mobility Assessments, DTM tracks the locations, population sizes, and cross-sectoral needs of five core target population categories:

1. **Returnees from Abroad**
   Afghans who had fled abroad for at least 6 months and have now returned to Afghanistan

2. **Out-Migrants**
   Afghans who moved or fled abroad

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), subdivided into the following three categories:

3. **Fled IDPs**
   Afghans from an assessed village who fled as IDPs to reside elsewhere in Afghanistan

4. **Arrival IDPs**
   IDPs from other locations currently residing in an assessed village

5. **Returned IDPs**
   Afghans from an assessed village who had fled as IDPs in the past and have now returned home

Data on population sizes for the 5 target population categories is collected by time of displacement, using each of the following time frames: 2012-2015 • 2016 • 2017 • 2018. • 2019 • 2020

HIGHLIGHTS

15 districts assessed
544 settlements assessed

2,265 key informants interviewed

244,954 returnees from abroad [2012-2020]

267,633 IDPs [2012–2020] currently in host communities

62,034 former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2020]

82,015 out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2020]

20,560 out-migrants fled to Europe (25%)

1,470 returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air

2 in 5
44% of all returnees and IDPs in Kabul reside in Kabul district – Kabul district has the fourth largest inflow of IDPs and returnees, nationwide

1 in 2
persons (50%) in Bagrami district and over 40% in Chahar Asyab, Deh Sabz, and Musahi districts are either IDPs or returnees

1 in 4
persons in Bagrami, Chahar Asyab and Deh Sabz districts are IDPs

1 in 3
31% former IDPs from Musahi district have returned home

1 in 2
persons (51%) of all IDPs resides in Kabul district

For more information, please contact: ✉ DTMAfghanistan@iom.int 🌐 www.displacement.iom.int/afghanistan

Displaced Individuals in all 5 Target Populations | Summary Overview by District

District	*Base Population	Total Inflow (Returnees + Arrival IDPs)	% of Pop.	Returnees	% of Pop.	Fled IDPs	% of Pop.	Arrival IDPs	% of Pop.	Returned IDPs	% of Pop.	Out Migrants	% of Pop.
Kabul	4,117,414	223,974	5%	88,064	2%	28,142	1%	135,910	3%	25,808	1%	44,500	1%
Paghman	133,460	49,864	27%	36,082	20%	5,076	4%	13,782	8%	7,085	5%	9,053	7%
Chahar Asyab	40,034	30,904	44%	12,599	18%	8,562	21%	18,305	26%	6,858	17%	3,367	8%
Bagrami	60,564	60,711	50%	26,731	22%	1,561	3%	33,980	28%	0	0%	1,896	3%
Deh Sabz	59,024	45,405	43%	17,604	17%	756	1%	27,801	27%	140	0.2%	1,259	2%
Shakar Dara	89,821	3,670	4%	3,348	4%	794	1%	322	0.3%	895	1%	1,484	2%
Musahi	25,534	17,714	41%	9,167	21%	15,678	61%	8,547	20%	7,881	31%	4,270	17%
Mir Bacha Kot	57,100	19,415	25%	17,327	23%	2,525	4%	2,088	3%	3,773	7%	4,037	7%
Khak-e-Jabbar	15,655	4,746	23%	3,801	19%	1,526	10%	945	5%	231	1%	333	2%
Kalakan	33,106	5,068	13%	2,823	7%	2,136	6%	2,245	6%	1,364	4%	1,390	4%
Guldara	25,021	4,948	17%	4,577	15%	385	2%	371	1%	230	1%	206	1%
Farza	23,481	7,276	24%	5,591	18%	3,767	16%	1,685	5%	1,556	7%	3,199	14%
Estalef	36,698	3,721	9%	2,100	5%	3,676	10%	1,621	4%	2,130	6%	2,901	8%
Qara Bagh	83,404	5,643	6%	3,396	4%	2,983	4%	2,247	3%	1,822	2%	2,404	3%
Surobi	60,564	29,528	33%	11,744	13%	4,841	8%	17,784	20%	2,261	4%	1,716	3%
Total	4,860,880	512,587	10%	244,954	5%	82,408	2%	267,633	5%	62,034	1%	82,015	2%

Base Population source: NSIA Population Estimates for 1397 (2018 to 2019)   Symbology: target population ≥ 200,000   % of base population ≥ 25%

20% of all houses in Kabul are either severely damaged or completely destroyed. Both conflicts and natural disasters have severely affected livelihood opportunities and housing in Kabul. © IOM 2020

METHODOLOGY

The overall objective of DTM's Baseline Mobility Assessment in Afghanistan is to track mobility and displacement, provide population estimates, locations and geographic distribution of displaced, return and migrant populations, as well as refugees, nomads, cross-border tribal groups, and both domestic and international labour migrants. DTM captures additional mobility information, including reasons for displacement and return, places of origin and destination, times of displacement and return, secondary displacements, and population demographics, vulnerabilities and multi-sectoral needs.

DTM predominantly employs enumerators who originate from the areas of assessment. Enumerators collect quantitative data at the settlement level, through focus group discussions with key informants (KIs). Through direct observations, enumerators also collect qualitative data on living conditions, basic services, and security and socio-economic situation.

Due to security risks, enumerators cannot carry smart-phones or tablets in the field, therefore they collect data, daily, using a paper-based form, which is pre-filled with data from the previous round for verification of existing data and to expedite the assessment process. Completed forms are submitted weekly to the provincial DTM office and verified for accuracy by the team leader and data entry clerk. Once verified, the data is entered electronically via mobile devices, using KoBo forms, and submitted directly into DTM's central SQL server in Kabul, where it is systematically cleaned and verified daily, through automated and manual systems. This stringent review process ensures that DTM data is of the highest quality, accuracy and integrity.

When DTM assesses a province for the first time, enumerators collect data through two rounds of two-layered assessments:

1. District-level assessment (B1): this assessment aims to identify settlements with high inflows and outflows of Afghan nationals and provide estimated numbers of each target population category.
2. Settlement-level assessment (B2): based on the results of B1, this assessment collects information on inflows and outflows of each target population category at each settlement (village), identified through B1. Additional villages are also identified and assessed, based on referrals from KIs.

Since DTM has now assessed all 34 provinces, only settlement-level assessments will be conducted in the future. Pending continued funding, DTM aims to conduct baseline mobility assessments, nationwide, twice per year.

As female enumerators attain greater female participation in focus groups, DTM strives to employ more female enumerators to collect gender-balanced information. © IOM 2020

KEY INFORMANTS

DTM's field enumerators collect data at the settlement level, predominantly through focus group discussions with key informants. While assessing communities, enumerators also observe the living conditions and availability of multi-sectoral services. In the rare case that DTM's District Focal Points cannot physically reach a community, due to insecurity, conflict, or risk of retaliation, DFPs meet the focus groups at safe locations outside their communities or conduct the assessments by phone.

By actively recruiting more female enumerators, though challenging, DTM has made significant strides to improve gender inclusion in focus group discussions, although there is much room for improvement. While women only represent 10% of the key informants in Kabul, this is an improvement from the national average of 0.1% female representation in DTM 's first round, completed in March 2017.

2,265 key informants (KIs) interviewed

190 key informants are IDPs or returnees (8%)

219 female key informants (10%)

419 KIs from host communities (18%)

2,046 male key informants (90%)

658 KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (29%)

4.2 average number of KIs per focus group

995 KIs from local authorities (44%)
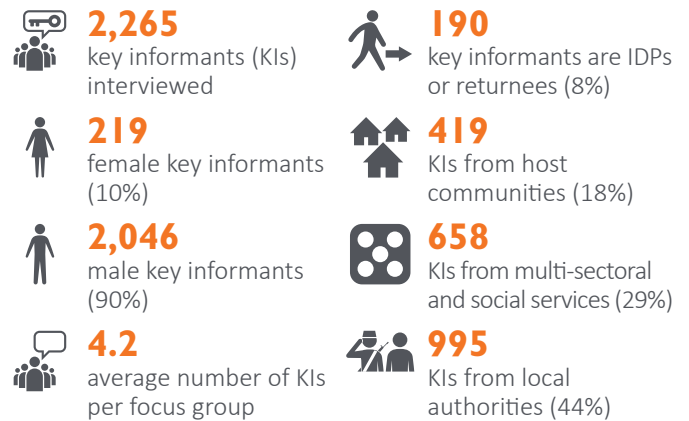
Key Informants by Type | Kabul

- 18% Community/Tribal Representative
- 39% Community Development Council (CDC) Representative
- 8% Displaced Groups Representative
- 14% Education Representative
- 2% Health Sector Representative
- 12% Humanitarian/Social Organization
- 5% Other District Authority Representative
- 0% Small/Medium Enterprise Representative
- 0% Agriculture Representative
- 1% Other
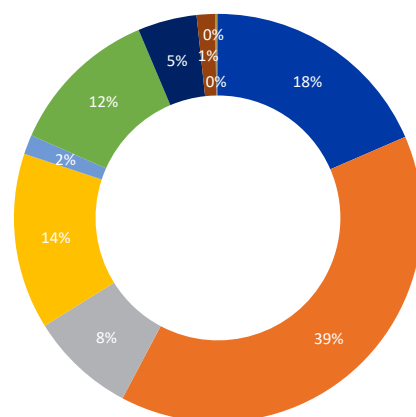
■ Community/Tribal Representative
■ Community Development Council (CDC) Representative
■ Displaced Groups Representative
■ Education Representative
■ Health Sector Representative
■ Humanitarian/Social Organization
■ Other District Authority Representative
■ Small/Medium Enterprise Representative
■ Agriculture Representative
■ Other

RETURNEES

Returnees are Afghan nationals who have returned to Afghanistan in the assessed location after having spent at least six months abroad. This group includes both documented returnees (Afghans who were registered refugees in host countries and then requested voluntary return with UNHCR and relevant national authorities) and undocumented returnees (Afghans who did not request voluntary return with UNHCR, but rather returned spontaneously from host countries, irrespective of whether or not they were registered refugees with UNHCR and relevant national authorities).

244,954 returnees from abroad

90,012 undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (37%)

132,284 documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (54%)

158,931 returned from Pakistan (65%)

63,365 returned from Iran (26%)

22,658 returnees from non-neighbouring countries (9%)

Returnees from Abroad | Country/Region of Origin | Kabul

Country/Region	Individuals	Percent
Pakistan	158,931	65%
Iran	63,365	26%
Europe including Turkey	14,237	6%
Middle East	3,399	1%
Rest of Asia	938	0.4%
Other	4,084	2%
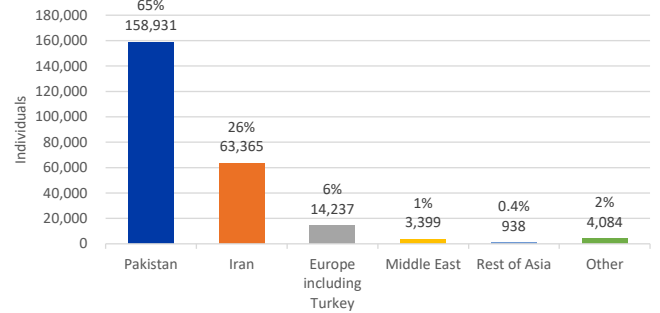
Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Kabul

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	42,500
2016	63,700
2017	66,438
2018	25,838
2019	32,167
2020	14,311
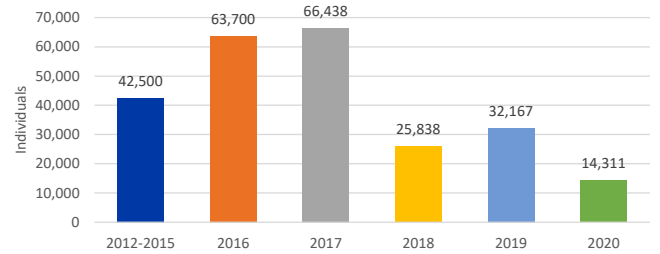
Returnees from Abroad by District | Kabul

District	Individuals
Kabul	88,064
Paghman	36,082
Bagrami	26,731
Deh Sabz	17,604
Mir Bacha Kot	17,327
Chahar Asyab	12,599
Surobi	11,744
Musahi	9,167
Farza	5,591
Guldara	4,577
Khak-e-Jabbar	3,801
Qara Bagh	3,396
Shakar Dara	3,348
Kalakan	2,823
Estalef	2,100

Legend: 2012-15 ▪ 2016 ▪ 2017 ▪ 2018 ▪ 2019 ▪ 2020
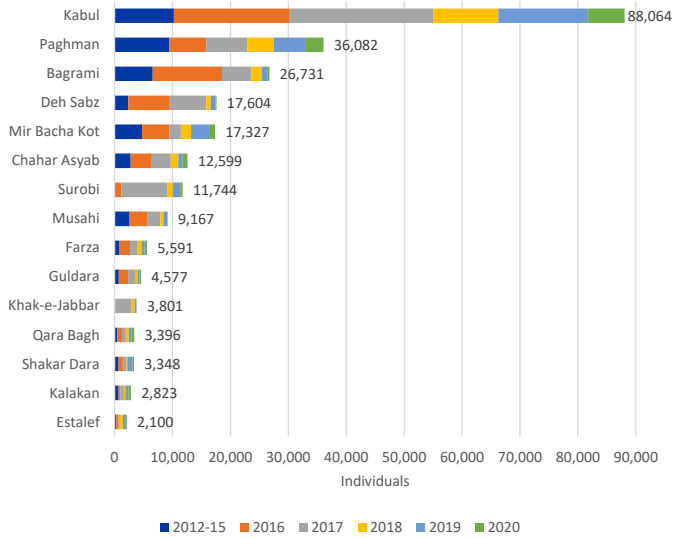
Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Kabul

Year	Individuals
2012 – 2015	2,465
2016	2,540
2017	2,377
2018	1,996
2019	3,593
2020	1,266
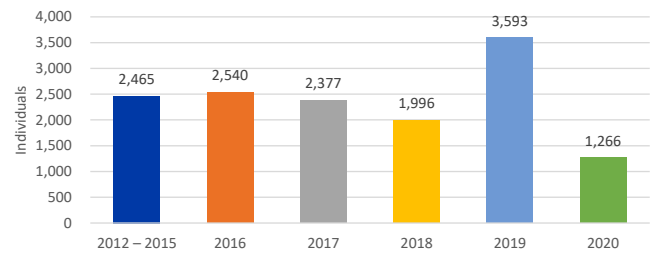
Returnees from Iran | Annual Trends | Kabul

Year	Total
2012 – 2015	11,214
2016	13,353
2017	12,057
2018	8,253
2019	12,565
2020	5,923

Legend: ▪ Undocumented ▪ Documented
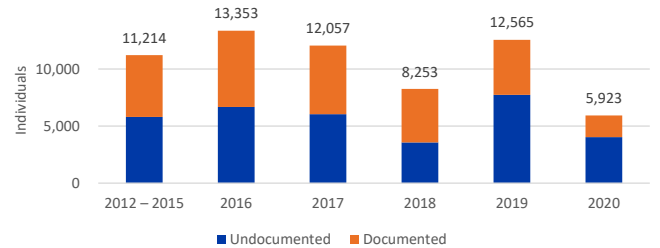
Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Kabul

Year	Total
2012 – 2015	28,042
2016	46,667
2017	51,221
2018	13,950
2019	12,687
2020	6,364

Legend: ▪ Undocumented ▪ Documented
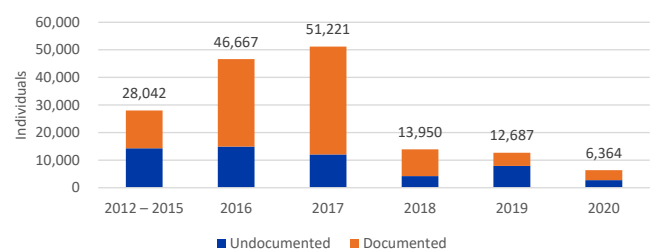
ARRIVAL IDPs

Arrival IDPs (IDPs) are Afghans who fled from other settlements in Afghanistan and have arrived and presently reside at the assessed location / host community, as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, protection concerns, or natural and human-made disasters.

267,633
IDPs currently reside in host communities

85%
displaced due to conflict

135,910
IDPs in Kabul district, which hosts the most IDPs (51%)

15%
displaced due to natural disaster

0
IDPs reside in informal settlements

21%
displaced within their home province

Arrival IDPs | Annual Trends | Kabul

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	26,937
2016	51,782
2017	66,832
2018	31,921
2019	66,420
2020	23,741
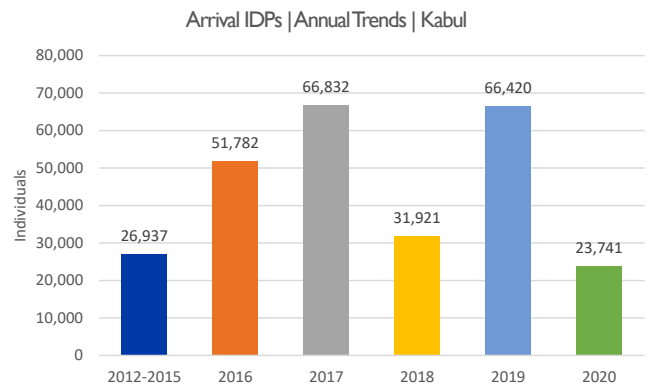
Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Kabul

- Same Province: 56,783 — 21%
- Other Provices: 210,850 — 79%

Arrival IDPs By District | Kabul

District	Individuals
Kabul	135,910
Bagrami	33,980
Deh Sabz	27,801
Chahar Asyab	18,305
Surobi	17,784
Paghman	13,782
Musahi	8,547
Qara Bagh	2,247
Kalakan	2,245
Mir Bacha Kot	2,088
Farza	1,685
Estalef	1,621
Khak-e-Jabbar	945
Guldara	371
Shakar Dara	322

■2012-2015 ■2016 ■2017 ■2018 ■2019 ■2020
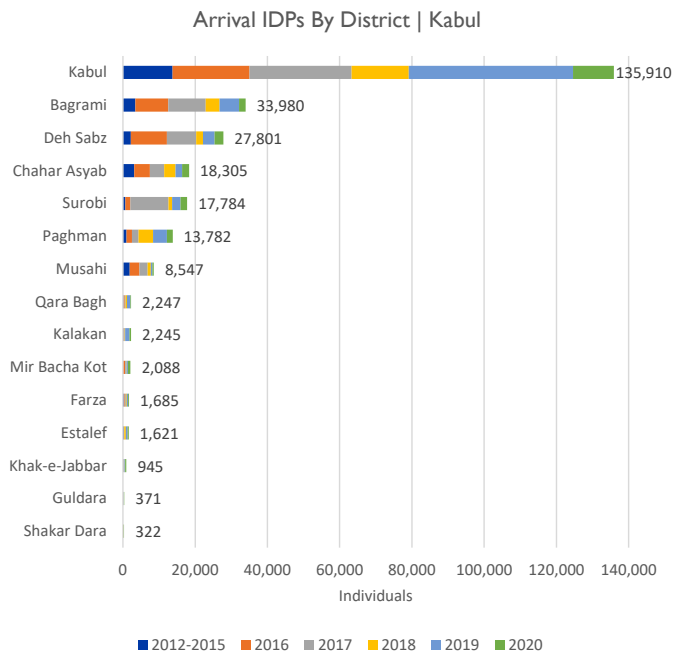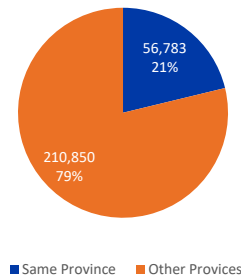
Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Kabul

- Own House: 33%
- Rented House: 47%
- Host Family: 20%
- Tent: 0.3%
- Open Air: 0.1%
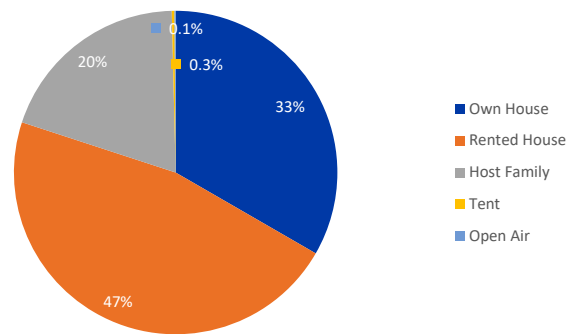
TOTAL INFLOW [RETURNEES + ARRIVAL IDPs]

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Kabul

	Returnees from Abroad	Arrival IDPs

Overall, Kabul province hosts a total inflow of 512,587 returnees and IDPs, of which 48% (244,954) are returnees and 52% (267,633) are IDPs. The table below shows the 40 settlements in Kabul that are most affected by this influx. These 40 settlements (7% of the 544 settlements assessed in Kabul) host 31% of the province's returnees and IDPs. These communities are especially fragile and susceptible to social instability induced by this large influx and the subsequent competition for limited, already overstretched resources and job opportunities.

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Kabul	88,064	135,910	223,974
Bagrami	26,731	33,980	60,711
Paghman	36,082	13,782	49,864
Deh Sabz	17,604	27,801	45,405
Chahar Asyab	12,599	18,305	30,904
Surobi	11,744	17,784	29,528
Mir Bacha Kot	17,327	2,088	19,415
Musahi	9,167	8,547	17,714
Farza	5,591	1,685	7,276
Qara Bagh	3,396	2,247	5,643
Kalakan	2,823	2,245	5,068
Guldara	4,577	371	4,948
Khak-e-Jabbar	3,801	945	4,746
Estalef	2,100	1,621	3,721
Shakar Dara	3,348	322	3,670
Grand Total	244,954	267,633	512,587

Top 40 settlements hosting the most Returnees + IDPs

Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Shahrak Etifaq	Paghman	17,949
2	Gosfand Dara	Bagrami	16,493
3	Hese Awale Chihilseton	Kabul	6,079
4	Tangi Gharo	Deh Sabz	5,392
5	Tara Khail	Deh Sabz	5,349
6	Guzare Tanikot	Kabul	5,013
7	Asya-i-bini	Kabul	4,996
8	Bist Hazari	Kabul	4,848
9	Dewanbegi	Kabul	4,468
10	Sharak 12 Emam- Sarpol	Kabul	4,411
11	Guzari Aqibe Takhnikom	Kabul	4,039
12	Lowi Kalay (2)	Surobi	3,744
13	Qala Salim Shah	Farza	3,517
14	Bakhtyaran	Deh Sabz	3,450
15	New abad Sari shamali	Kabul	3,409
16	Shah Shaheed	Kabul	3,368
17	Kampani	Kabul	3,308
18	Bagrami	Bagrami	3,278
19	Ghazi Abad	Deh Sabz	3,190
20	Qargha	Kabul	3,165
21	Paimanar	Deh Sabz	3,108
22	Naw Abad	Bagrami	2,863
23	Myakhail Ha	Chahar Asyab	2,834
24	Safi Kot	Deh Sabz	2,821
25	Tapa Chahar	Surobi	2,768
26	Qalae Barqee	Kabul	2,732
27	Khwaja Jam	Kabul	2,688
28	Butkhak	Bagrami	2,621
29	Alo Khail	Bagrami	2,611
30	Family Reshkhor	Kabul	2,563
31	Dash Ha & 12 Emam	Kabul	2,552
32	Now Abad Family Hai Reshkhor	Kabul	2,520
33	Shahrak Mahdia (2)	Kabul	2,445
34	Qala Ahmad Khan	Bagrami	2,421
35	Qala-i- Hashmat Khan	Kabul	2,420
36	Naw Abad Khair Abad	Chahar Asyab	2,364
37	Qala Nazer	Kabul	2,336
38	Qala-e Laghmani Ha	Kabul	2,269
39	Qalachi Khomdan	Kabul	2,221
40	Shash Darak	Kabul	2,197
		Total	160,820

Total In-Flow (Returnees + IDPs)

No IDPs or Returnees | < 5,000 | 5,001 - 10,000 | 10,001 - 25,000 | 25,001 - 50,000 | > 50,000

Total In-Flow (Returnees + IDPs)

< 1,000 | 1,001 - 2,500 | 2,501 - 5,000 | 5,001 - 10,000 | > 10,000

Province of Interest | Countries | Province | District | Not Accessible

DTM AFGHANISTAN

Baseline Mobility Assessment | District Level | Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | June 2020

Province: Kabul

Data Source: IOM, AGCHO, AIMS, CSO, OSM
Date map production :10 August 2020
Disclaimer : This map is for illustration purposes only.
Names & boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu & Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu & Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.
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1 cm = 4 km
1:382,000

Kilometers
0 5 10 20

Total Inflow (Returnees + Arrival IDPs) by district

Returnees From Abroad per District

No IDPs or Returnees | < 5,000 | 5,001 - 10,000 | 10,001 - 25,000 | 25,001 - 50,000 | > 50,000

Returnees From Abroad per Settlement

< 1,000 | 1,001 - 2,500 | 2,501 - 5,000 | 5,001 - 10,000 | > 10,000

Countries | Province | Province of Interest | District | Not Accessible

DTM AFGHANISTAN

Baseline Mobility Assessment | District Level | Returnees from Abroad | June 2020

Province: Kabul

Data Source: IOM, AGCHO, AIMS, CSO, OSM
Date map production :10 August 2020
Disclaimer : This map is for illustration purposes only.
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1 cm = 4 km
1:382,000

Kilometers
0 5 10 20

Districts of return of Returnees from Abroad

FLED IDPS

Fled IDPs are Afghans who have fled from an assessed location or settlement within which they previously resided and now currently reside in a different settlement in Afghanistan, as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, protection concerns, or natural and human-made disasters.

82,408
Fled IDPs

61%
fled IDPs displaced in Kabul

35%
displaced due to conflict

65%
displaced due to natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Kabul

District	Individuals
Kabul	28,142
Musahi	15,678
Chahar Asyab	8,562
Paghman	5,076
Surobi	4,841
Farza	3,767
Estalef	3,676
Qara Bagh	2,983
Mir Bacha Kot	2,525
Kalakan	2,136
Bagrami	1,561
Khak-e-Jabbar	1,526
Shakar Dara	794
Deh Sabz	756
Guldara	385

Legend: ■ 2012-2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018 ■ 2019 ■ 2020

Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Kabul

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	9,361
2016	12,559
2017	15,781
2018	8,465
2019	27,342
2020	8,900

Total Fled IDPs per District

No IDPs or Returnees · < 5,000 · 5,001 - 10,000 · 10,001 - 25,000 · 25,001 - 50,000 · > 50,000

Total Fled IDPs per Settlement

< 1,000 · 1,001 - 2,500 · 2,501 - 5,000 · 5,001 - 10,000 · > 10,000

Countries · Province · Province of Interest · District · Not Accessible

DTM AFGHANISTAN

Baseline Mobility Assessment | District Level | Fled IDPs | June 2020

Province: Kabul

Data Source: IOM, AGCHO, AIMS, CSO, OSM
Date map production :10 August 2020
Disclaimer : This map is for illustration purposes only.
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1 cm = 4 km
1:382,000

Kilometers
0   5   10   20

Districts of origin of Fled IDPs

RETURNED IDPS

Returned IDPs are Afghans who have returned to their home place of origin in the assessed location or settlement from which they had fled as IDPs in the past, as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, protection concerns, or natural and human-made disasters.
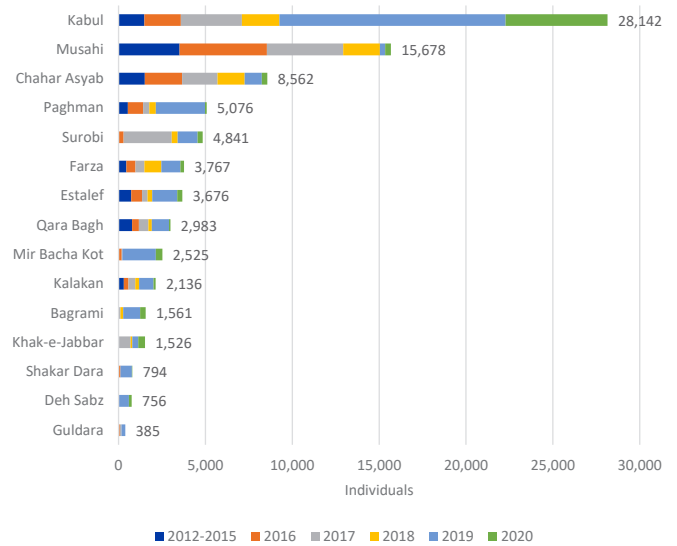
62,034
Returned IDPs
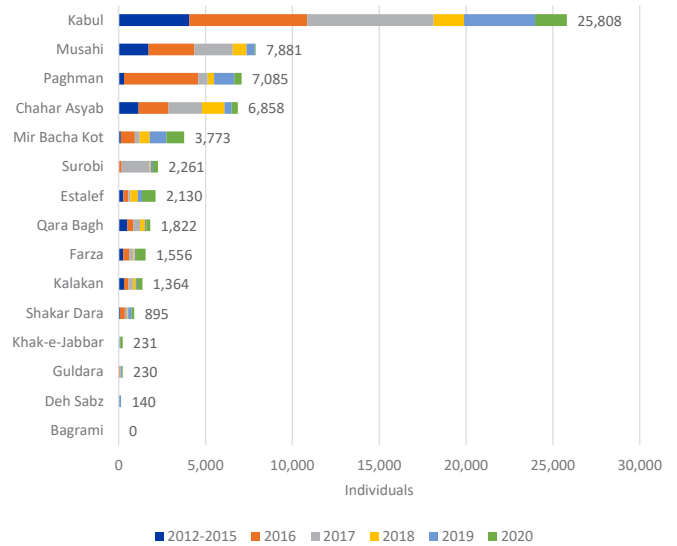
55%
returned from other locations in Kabul

3 in 4
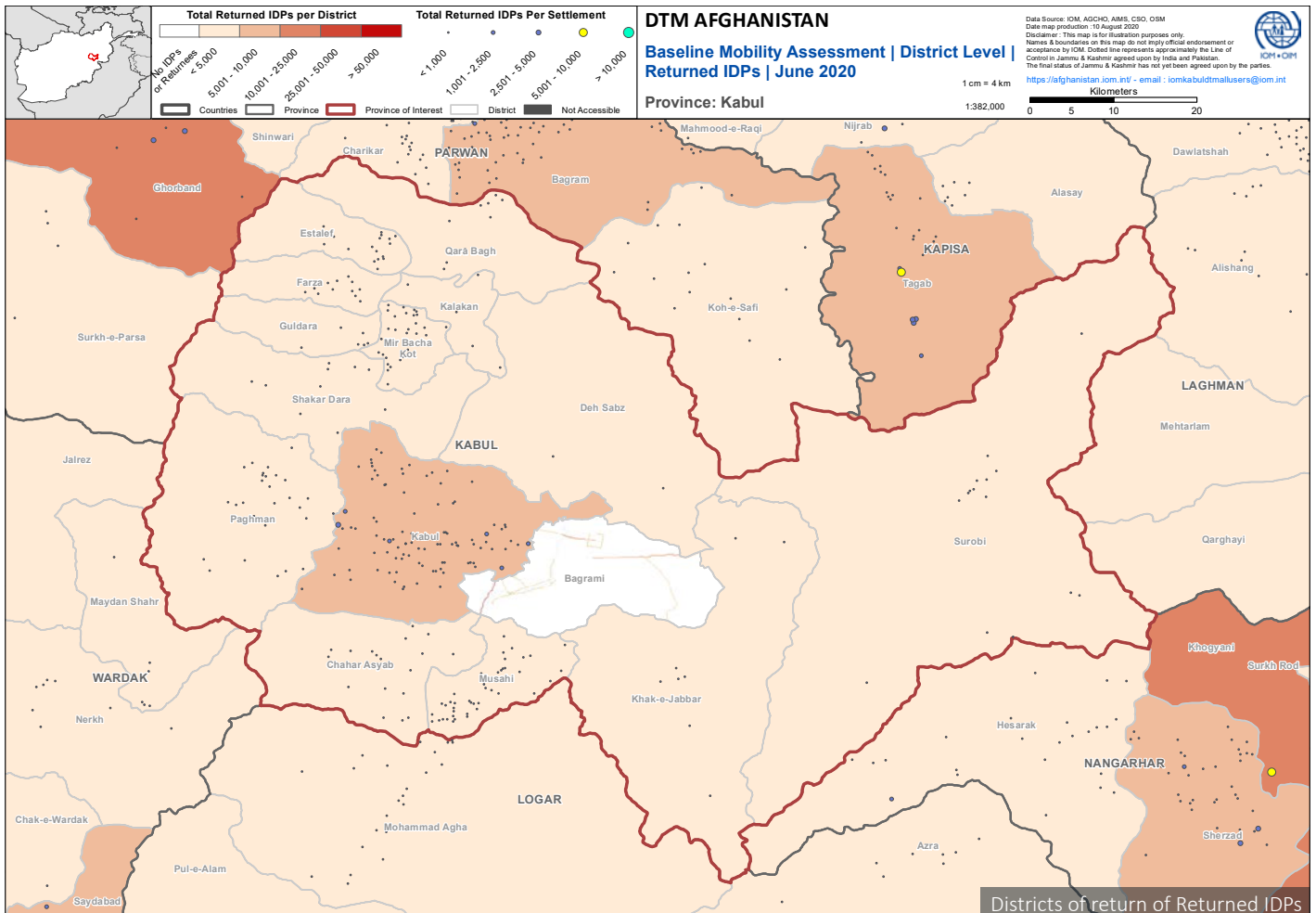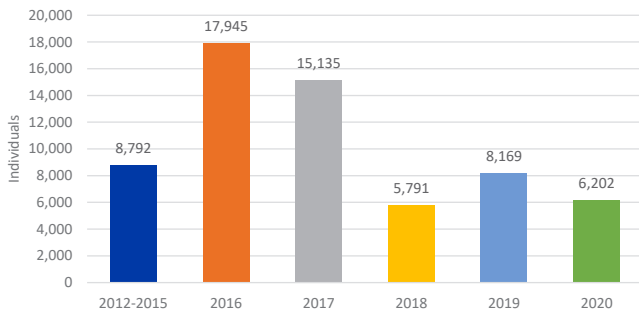former IDPs returned to only 4 districts: Kabul, Musahi, Paghman and Chahar Asyab (77%)

2 in 5
of all returned IDPs in Kabul returned to Kabul district (42%)

Returned IDPs by District | Kabul

District	Individuals
Kabul	25,808
Musahi	7,881
Paghman	7,085
Chahar Asyab	6,858
Mir Bacha Kot	3,773
Surobi	2,261
Estalef	2,130
Qara Bagh	1,822
Farza	1,556
Kalakan	1,364
Shakar Dara	895
Khak-e-Jabbar	231
Guldara	230
Deh Sabz	140
Bagrami	0

■ 2012-2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018 ■ 2019 ■ 2020

Rerturned IDPs | Annual Trends | Kabul

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	8,792
2016	17,945
2017	15,135
2018	5,791
2019	8,169
2020	6,202

DTM AFGHANISTAN

Baseline Mobility Assessment | District Level | Returned IDPs | June 2020

Province: Kabul

Total Returned IDPs per District
No IDPs or Returnees | < 5,000 | 5,001 - 10,000 | 10,001 - 25,000 | 25,001 - 50,000 | > 50,000

Total Returned IDPs Per Settlement
< 1,000 | 1,001 - 2,500 | 2,501 - 5,000 | 5,001 - 10,000 | > 10,000

Countries | Province | Province of Interest | District | Not Accessible

Data Source: IOM, AGCHO, AIMS, CSO, OSM
Date map production : 10 August 2020
Disclaimer : This map is for illustration purposes only.
Names & boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu & Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan.
The final status of Jammu & Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

https://afghanistan.iom.int/ - email : iomkabuldtmallusers@iom.int

1 cm = 4 km
1:382,000

Kilometers
0 5 10 20

Districts of return of Returned IDPs

OUT-MIGRANTS

Out-Migrants are Afghans who have moved or fled abroad from the assessed location, whatever the cause, reason or duration of expatriation. This category includes refugees, displaced and uprooted people, and economic migrants who have left Afghanistan.
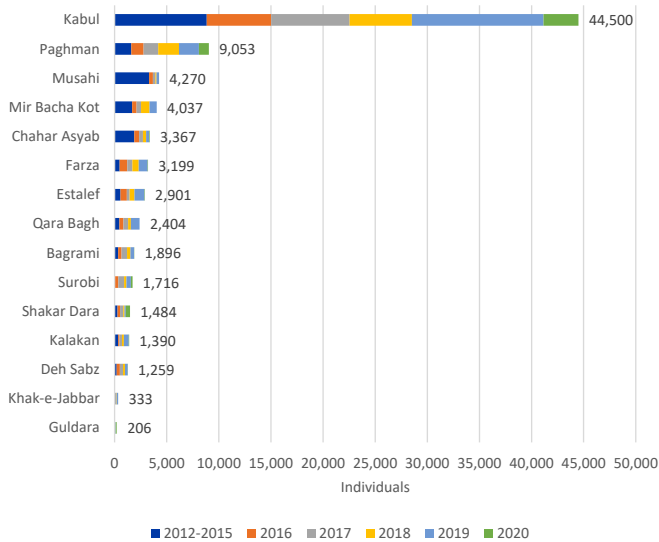
82,015 fled abroad
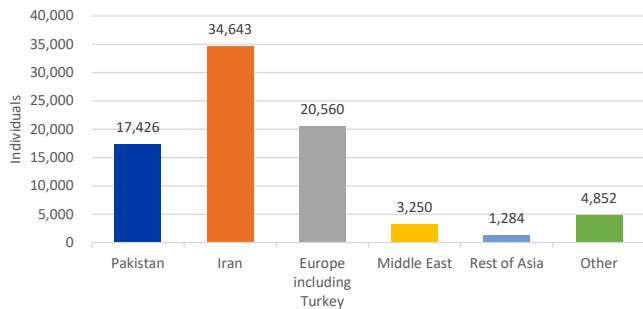
20,560 fled to Europe (25%)
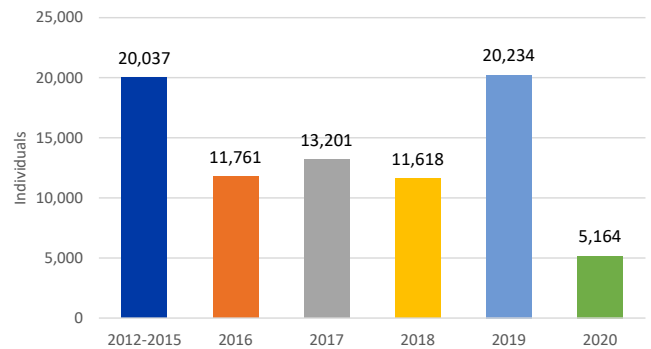
34,643 fled to Iran (42%)

17,426 fled to Pakistan (21%)

Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Kabul

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	20,037
2016	11,761
2017	13,201
2018	11,618
2019	20,234
2020	5,164

Out-Migrants by District | Kabul

District	Individuals
Kabul	44,500
Paghman	9,053
Musahi	4,270
Mir Bacha Kot	4,037
Chahar Asyab	3,367
Farza	3,199
Estalef	2,901
Qara Bagh	2,404
Bagrami	1,896
Surobi	1,716
Shakar Dara	1,484
Kalakan	1,390
Deh Sabz	1,259
Khak-e-Jabbar	333
Guldara	206

Legend: ■ 2012-2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018 ■ 2019 ■ 2020

Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Kabul

Year	Individuals
2012 – 2015	3,829
2016	3,775
2017	3,852
2018	3,197
2019	4,548
2020	1,359

Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Kabul

Destination	Individuals
Pakistan	17,426
Iran	34,643
Europe including Turkey	20,560
Middle East	3,250
Rest of Asia	1,284
Other	4,852
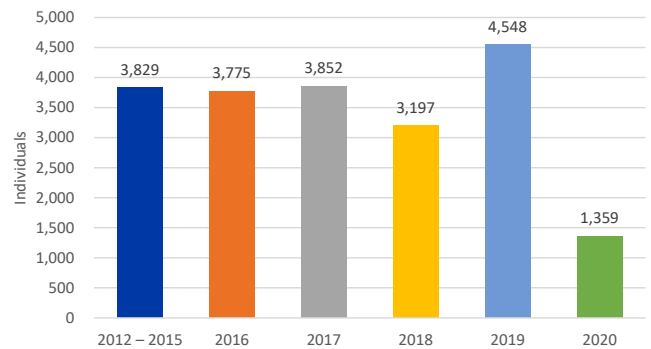
Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Kabul

Year	Individuals
2012 – 2015	6,678
2016	3,192
2017	2,254
2018	1,219
2019	2,766
2020	1,317
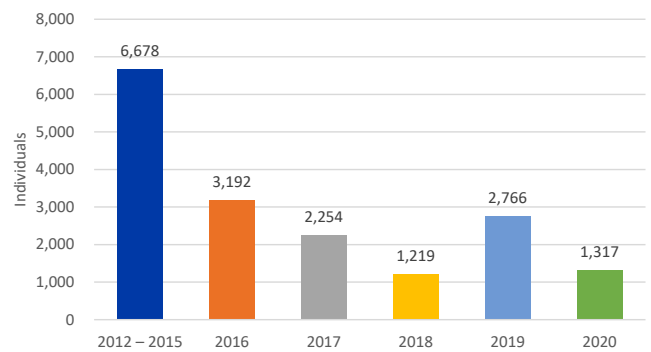
Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Kabul

Year	Individuals
2012 – 2015	8,207
2016	3,780
2017	6,089
2018	5,513
2019	8,954
2020	2,100
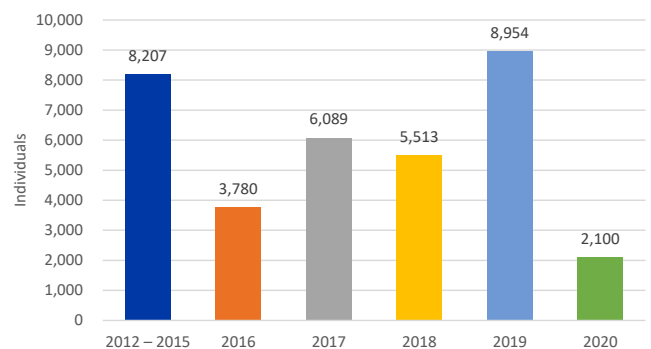
International Organization for Migration
17 Route des Morillons
P.O. box 17
1211 Geneva 19
Switzerland

International Organization for Migration
House #27
4th Street
Ansari Square
Shahr-e Naw
Kabul, Afghanistan

The data used in this report was collected under a collaborative effort by the IOM Afghanistan Mission and the Global DTM support team. The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the work do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries.

Please visit the DTM Afghanistan web page for more information, including downloadable maps and datasets, as well as interactive maps and dashboards:

🌐 www.displacement.iom.int-afghanistan

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in
coordination
with

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ادارة ملی احصائیه و معلومات
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